

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.  
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS. We employ no agents. The National Tribune has many volunteer correspondents, and they are generally honest and faithful, but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their reliability. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESS: N. Y. TRIBUNE, 100 N. 3rd St., New York. The paper will be sent to the old or new address in every case, provided the subscriber sends in a card with the label on the last paper received, and specifies any change of address. The paper will be sent to the new address in every case, provided the subscriber sends in a card with the label on the last paper received, and specifies any change of address. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fire-side papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

GET UP CLIPS.

Comrades, the fight on veterans and veterans' rights is intensely bitter, and will become much more so as the time approaches for Congress to meet, and during the coming session of that body. Every possible effort is going to be made to turn the current of public opinion against veterans and pensions. The crusade against them is brutal and merciless.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only reliance the veterans have to meet their enemies on equal terms. It is the only great paper of the country that devotes itself solely and singly to fighting their battles. The other papers which are friendly to them have other interests which they deem more important. They hold their party or local interests above those of the veterans. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has no interests but those of the veterans and their dependent ones. It fights for them alone.

It is very necessary for all veterans to take the strongest interest in extending its circulation, that it be made as strong as possible for the battle which is now on. Every veteran should not only send his own subscription, but, if possible, a club of his acquaintances. He can best help fight the battle for himself and his comrades—for the widows and orphans of those who have been mustered out—by pushing the circulation of the paper. Wherever it is read it makes friends and champions for him.

Let every comrade go to work at once to get new subscribers for the paper.

Let him be sure that a club is raised in his neighborhood, and that every veteran, and every friend and relative of a veteran, is urged to subscribe.

It is more than probable that English and German intrigues are at the bottom of the Chilean business. Both those countries are strong rivals of ours for South American trade, and are doing everything possible to antagonize our interests there, and incite animosity against us. They were much disturbed by the Pan-American Congress, which they were helpless to prevent, and are doubtless taking this opportunity to get back at us. English merchants have long had a controlling influence in Chilean commerce, and the Germans are exceedingly anxious to get a foothold there. They will make common cause to oust us, and then fight on the possession of the trade between themselves.

It looks as if the whole of Europe—except Great Britain—will soon be arrayed in two great leagues. The Dreilund now consists of Germany, Austria and Italy.

These have populations and armies as follows:

	Population.	Armies—was looking.
Germany	60,000,000	1,400,000
Austria	35,000,000	1,000,000
Italy	30,000,000	1,000,000
France	35,000,000	1,000,000
Spain	25,000,000	1,000,000
Prussia	60,000,000	1,000,000
Russia	100,000,000	1,000,000
Great Britain	40,000,000	1,000,000
United States	60,000,000	1,000,000

Now it is proposed to have Serbia, Sweden, Montenegro, Denmark and Greece join Russia. These populations and armies are:

	Population.	Armies—was looking.
Serbia	1,000,000	20,000
Sweden	2,000,000	40,000
Montenegro	500,000	10,000
Denmark	2,000,000	40,000
Greece	2,000,000	40,000
Russia	100,000,000	1,000,000
United States	60,000,000	1,000,000

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

WHAT IT MUST MEAN.

Comrades must understand that there cannot help being a strong, definite purpose behind all this tirade of abuse against them and pensions which echoes unceasingly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. All the soldier-hating papers do not incessantly harp upon one theme, all the orators do not constantly fulminate from the stump without having a definitely settled plan of campaign, and being urged on by a regularly-organized scheme to break down pensions. If there were only occasional sporadic outbursts against pensions and soldiers, we could safely attribute them to the lingering venom of the war, and could afford to disregard them. But if we mistake or undertake the malignant earnestness of the present raid against us, we do so at grave peril to our interests. It is a deadly campaign against us—as determined in its objects as Lee's campaign into Pennsylvania, and even more carefully organized and prepared for its work than his army was. We must meet it as strongly and resolutely as we met his flushed and confident army on the hills around Gettysburg, and beat it back if we hope to preserve the pension system for the benefit of ourselves, and the widows, orphans, and dependent fathers and mothers of our comrades.

The rank and file of the army arrayed against us is made up of the unrepentant rebels of the South and the malignant Copperheads of the North, reinforced by all the selfish Free Traders who hope to profit by the breaking down of the manufacturing industries and agricultural interests built up by our protective system. The rebels and the Copperheads have enlisted in the army because they hate every man who wore the blue and did much or little toward saving the Nation and defeating their war against it. The Free Traders have rallied around the black banners because they feel that if they can break down the pension system they can take away one of the main reasons for maintaining duties upon imports. The English merchants and manufacturers, who have seen, with such bitter chagrin, so much of their valuable trade taken away and transferred to this country, are willing to contribute any amount of money to carry on the fight to success, just as they were willing to buy Confederate bonds by the million dollars, and supply endless quantities of Enfield rifles and Armstrong guns in order to make the rebellion a success. If the pension system can be broken down it will be a much more profitable venture for them than when they fitted out the Alabama and other pirates to destroy our merchant marine, and throw the carrying trade of the world into their hands. The same men, or the sons and successors of the same men, who fought us at the front, or maligned us and plotted against us in the rear from 1861 to 1865, are now arrayed against us. The abuse they shower upon all who receive pensions, or are instrumental in getting them for others, is an echo of that which descended upon the head of every man who so much as lifted his hand to preserve the Union. They did not surrender at Appomattox; they only recognized that they were forced to carry on the struggle in a different way, and they hope that the time has now come for them to win a victory which will offset that crushing defeat.

This means a fight—a bitter, unrelenting fight from now until they or we are utterly defeated. There can be no compromises—no half-way victories—any more than there was in putting down the rebellion. Either the pension system must be maintained as it now is, and still further liberalized, or it must be destroyed altogether. We can and will accept nothing less. We will be satisfied with nothing less. All the talk of "reforming the pension system," of "lopping off abuses," etc., is mere sham and pretense. They want no "reform" which will not destroy the pension system, root and branch. The "abuses" they would "lop off" are all payments to men and women for military services performed from 1861 to 1865. On the other hand, the comrades feel—and most rightfully—that the pension laws as they stand fall far short of what the Nation owes its saviors. They insist on more liberality, instead of less, and their insistence is eminently just. Consequently there can be no middle course. It must be a fight to a finish, and the veterans must rouse themselves to the determination that that finish must be in their favor.

OUR GREAT WATCH-WORD.

We earnestly call the attention of our readers to the great watch-word which appears in another column. This is vastly the best offer of valuable timepieces ever made by any paper. The watches are simply the best made anywhere in the world, and owing to a break in the watch trade we are able to offer them for a fraction what they have been heretofore selling at. How long this break will last no one can tell, so it behooves every one who wants a high-class watch at an unprecedently low price to take immediate advantage of the offer.

FALSIFYING HISTORY.

There was a grand rebel Reunion at Ripley, Tenn., Oct. 20, at which no less a person than Senator Wm. B. Bate was orator of the day, and this man, who has been Governor of Tennessee and sat for four years in the United States Senate, gave the sanction of his high official position to as wicked falsifications of history as ever have appeared in the rankest rebel journals. He began by repeating the stale old lie:

There were but about 600,000 soldiers, all arms, in the Confederate army. We were met with an army of 2,200,000, or nearly five to one, and notwithstanding our inadequate numbers, let the world know we faced for four years 2,750,000 men with a heroism never equaled by any nation before.

It is amazing that a man of Senator Bate's position and record should utter what no one knows better than he cannot possibly be true. He was a Major-General in the Confederate army, and during the war and since it has always been in a position to know the exact facts connected with its history. Therefore, there can be no excuse for his not knowing that, from first to last, the rebels had at least 1,500,000 men in the field, against which were opposed not more than 2,000,000 Union soldiers, making the proportion in favor of the latter but as four to one—ridiculously small for an invading army. As we have explained before, while the number of *enlistments* in the Union army was 2,859,132, this included every enlistment for three months, six months, 100 days, etc. A vast number of men enlisted twice, for three months and three years; hundreds of thousands were reenlisted, and so were counted twice; and great numbers enlisted three times, many four times. It was possible for those who went into short-term regiments to serve out five enlistments. Therefore, 2,000,000 *individuals* is but a fair estimate for a total of 2,859,132 enlistments.

Again, Senator Bate says:

From Chickamauga we passed to Missionary Ridge—an ill-fated spot for us. Here we were routed, and it was but to be on top of a hill to fight again, or where you cannot place your artillery to make it available. In this engagement we had 20,000 men and the enemy 90,000 when they marched from Chattanooga, and yet they drove over a victory where there were three to one against us. Look further.

This is quite a different tune from that which Jeff Davis sang a short time before the battle, when he surveyed the beleaguered Army of the Cumberland from the summit of Lookout Mountain and telegraphed to Richmond that nothing could prevent its capture and destruction. Gen. Bragg's official report for Oct. 31—three weeks before the battle—gave the following returns of the infantry and artillery:

Effective total present	46,496
Aggregate present	56,793
Pieces of artillery	119

Besides this, he had 12,000 cavalry guarding his flank and threatening our long "cracker line."

Dec. 10—two weeks after the fighting, and with Longstreet still absent in East Tennessee—Bragg gives the strength of his artillery and infantry as follows:

Present for duty	48,559
Aggregate present	58,793
Aggregate present and absent	113,253
Pieces of artillery	114

He had this many yet, though he had lost 7,000 prisoners in the fighting on Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, over 2,000 of his men had deserted to us, besides those who had gone home, and his losses in killed and wounded were quite heavy.

The official returns of the Union troops "present for duty" were "at and about Chattanooga," Nov. 20—four days before the battle—show:

Army of the Cumberland.	
Infantry	57,267
Artillery	4,773
Cavalry	5,193
Total	67,233

Army of the Tennessee.	
Infantry	6,822
Artillery	752
Cavalry	225
Total	7,799

Grand total—75,032.

This includes very many brigades and regiments doing duty in the rear and on the flanks, and which took no part in the battle. An unsigned paper, found in the records of the Army of the Cumberland, and marked "Office copy," gives the following strength of "the troops engaged in the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 23-24, 1863":

Fourth Corps	17,538
Fifteenth Corps	10,112
Eleventh and Twelfth Corps	9,025
Total	36,675

This makes a marvelous difference from the figures which the Senatorial orator gave. The Senator continues:

Go over north Georgia's 100 battlefields in 100 days; the very rivulets as they came down ran red with crimson blood. He acknowledged that, where Hood fought Franklin, the former had 23,000 men, all arms; the latter less than one Corps. Lee's command being kept back, how many were routed? Six thousand was the number lost to us under the deadly fire of the enemy, although we routed them from their breastworks.

This is a gross misstatement. Gen. Hood reported, Dec. 10, 1864, after he had sustained frightful losses at Franklin, over 7,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners—that he had 36,440 men present. This would give him 44,000 at the time Franklin was fought, 10 days before. He gives the strength of Lee's Corps—which did not fight at Franklin—as 10,851. Deducting this, he still had over 34,000 for the assault. In the works at Franklin were the Second and Third Divisions of the Twenty-third Corps, and the First and Second Divisions of the Fourth Corps. The official returns for the two divisions of the Twenty-third Corps for Nov. 20—the day of the battle—show a "present-for-duty" strength of 10,527. The two divisions of the Fourth Corps had on the same day a strength of 11,331, making a total of 21,858 to oppose Hood's 34,000. The statement that "we routed them from their breastworks" is simply untrue, as Gen. Bate knows, since he commanded one of the assaulting divisions, and was painfully aware that every attack made met a bloody repulse, and two hours after the last gun was fired the Union troops, having gained all they

FOUGHT, WITHDRAWN UNMOLESTED FROM THE VICTORIOUS FIELD.

After these alleged figures the Senator defined his own position:

Washington was a rebel, and I believe you and I were right, and will never drop it. Honored as your Governor twice, and then to a seat in the Senate of the United States, thank God I never in either position had to apologize.

I knew Jefferson Davis personally, and understood him as an orator, soldier, patriot and statesman, and regard him the grandest character on the American continent.

Later he said:

Who furnished a substitute in the South? None. Every other one North was a bounty jumper.

This is absolutely untrue. The substitute system began in the South almost before it began in the North, and continued until the grasping conscription law forced every man in the South into the army who was capable of carrying a musket, unless he were the owner of 20 negroes. Then substitutes could no longer be got.

Again:

For the pension of Federal soldiers the estimate for the next year is \$100,000,000. Where will this stop? No telling. We have one third to pay. Tennessee has paid \$40,000,000 toward pensioning the Federal soldiers since the war. Where does this money come from? It comes from the hat that the beautiful girl wears, the shoes you wear and the coffee you buy, and goes on grinding like the mills of the gods. "Slowly, but exceedingly fine," but at last comes from the farmer.

This again is untrue, and preposterously so. A United States Senator has no excuse for telling his constituents that the coffee they drink pays a duty to provide for pension expenditures. Every school child in the North knows that coffee has been on the free list for years.

We have not half exhausted the misrepresentations in the Senator's speech, but our space is exhausted and we must stop.

THE CHILEAN AFFAIR.

In the present dispute with Chile our Government is wholly in the right, and that of the Junta wholly in the wrong. There could not be a clearer case. All attempts to begot it with assaults on Minister Egan must be futile. Whether or not Mr. Egan was the proper person to represent us at Santiago is not the question. So far it has not been demonstrated, or even made probable, that he has done anything to bring reproach upon himself or this country. On the contrary, he seems to have acted with great moderation, and kept himself entirely within the lines of diplomatic propriety. The charges that he or our naval commanders in Chilean waters aided Balmeaceda in any manner have been shown to be entirely baseless. Other naval representatives of other powers were not nearly so carefully neutral as ours were. This was particularly true of the British Captain who received on board his vessel the silver which Balmeaceda had unlawfully seized, and that was intended to pay for the war ships with which Balmeaceda could have crushed his opponents. But the Itata incident seems to have rankled deep in the minds of the successful faction, and incited them to insensate action. The result is that they have rushed into a position from which they must either back down in a humiliating manner, or else impose upon us the disagreeable duty of vindicating our National dignity by administering exemplary punishment upon them.

In the first place, they denied to our Minister the common diplomatic right of sanctuary for his legation, and actually proceeded to the length of placing his residence in a state of siege. Minister Egan behaved with firmness and dignity in this crisis, and finally succeeded in having the authorities recede from their high-handed position. Next, some sailors from our ships, and wearing the uniform of the United States, were set upon by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso. One was killed outright and several severely wounded, some fatally. Acts of studied discourtesy to the officers of our ships by the local authorities followed, and there was no disavowal of the murderous assault by the authorities, or promises of efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice. This was something no self-respecting Government could overlook, and ours immediately made a proper demand upon that of Chile, which has sent a reply that cannot help being regarded as designedly insulting.

There is but one course left for our Government, and that is to at once make a demand upon Chile for explanation and reparation, and follow this up with such a concentration of naval force in Chilean waters as will show that we are in earnest, and will submit to no trifling or delay.

We do not want to bully a country so comparatively insignificant as Chile, but she has left us no alternative but to deal with her very sharply. Her attitude toward us has been very unfriendly for many years, and she has allowed no opportunity to pass to speak and act most insultingly. Her public men have more than once talked of sending vessels to bombard San Francisco, if we should misbehave ourselves. At the time we sent the Commission to the South American countries, Chile refused to receive it, and her officials said bluntly that they wanted nothing to do with us in any way, and would thank us to mind our own business. The only reason for this is petty jealousy of the superior greatness and wealth of this country, and umbrage at the disapproval of Chile's spoliation of Peru, which was freely expressed in this country. This last act is simply intolerable. There is nothing left for our Government but to act with the greatest promptness and decision, even proceeding to acts of armed hostility if Chile will not promptly accede to our just demands. Such a course will have the support of our people without regard to party.

THE ELECTIONS.

As we go to press—Tuesday, Nov. 3—hotly-contested elections are taking place in Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, and Iowa. All these States are claimed by both parties, and we can give no particulars until next week.

FORTECOMING ATTRACTIONS.

Good Things in Store for Readers of The National Tribune.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the coming year will be made unusually attractive and interesting. We have a great array of valuable features to present to our readers. First and foremost, we have an admirable account of a boy soldier's experiences in THE YICKSBURG CAMPAIGN. By Prof. C. A. Hobbs, of the Delaware (Wisc.) College. Prof. Hobbs was First Sergeant of Co. B, 50th Ill., and fought the entire campaign which he so graphically describes. He commences with the camp at Milliken's Bend, and carries the reader through the campaign, giving a boy soldier's view of the marching, camping, fighting, scenery, Generals, etc. It will be read with great interest by all.

INDIAN STORIES. A Series of Exciting Narratives of Life, Loving, Hunting and Fighting on the Western Frontier. By Col. Henry H. Henshaw, the popular author.

LAZY BEVERLY. An Interesting Romance. By Mrs. Olive Logan Sikes, the noted writer.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. By Col. A. G. Brackett, U. S. A.

A NOBLE ATTEMPT. An Interesting Story. By Miss Sophie Redfield de Maser, of the Russian Legion.

SOUTH AFRICA. A Series of Letters from the Diamond Fields. By H. B. Harrison.

CARRYING THE FIRST MAIL SOUTH. By Geo. B. Hall.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. By Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Capt. Almon Barnes.

THE BELL WETHER GUIDE. By Mrs. Louise Morgan Sill (daughter of Gen. Morgan S. Smith). A Story of East Tennessee Loyalty.

This is only a partial list. Other attractive features will be announced from time to time.

Lieut. T. Dix Bolles will continue his fascinating series of "Experiences and Adventures."

Frank G. Carpenter will continue his interesting letters.

Prof. Felix L. Oswald will continue his attractive articles.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will constantly be made better and more interesting.

The paper costs only two cents a week. Every family should have it.

IF EACH SUBSCRIBER TO THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WILL CHARGE HIMSELF WITH GETTING ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER TO THE PAPER, THE PAPER WILL BE DOUBLED AT ONCE, AND WITH LITTLE TRUBLE LET EACH SUBSCRIBER TRY IT.

TRIBUNETS.

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.



Hawhaw, the Humorist (concluding his latest joke)—Now, I call that pretty good, but you did not seem to appreciate it, Trotter. You did not laugh any.

Trotter (returned tourist)—I laughed heartily at it four months ago when I found it chiseled on the walls of a recently-exhumed house in Pompeii.

UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

Salvation Army Captain (solemnly)—My friend, are you prepared to die?

Alkali Ike—Say, looky here! This is an unfair advantage to take of a feller. I'm totally unarmed an' ain't got a cent.

STILL WORSE.

Farmer Grayneck (to gentleman agriculturist)—Strikes me you don't know much about farms. They say you poured bilin' water down a hen's throat the other day to make her lay biled eggs.

Gentleman Agriculturist (recently from the city)—Well, that was not so bad as the attempt my partner made. He tried the same thing on a rooster.

THE NAME.



Returned Globe-trotter (cheerily)—I had a rather unique experience in Egypt. After climbing up to the apex of one of the pyramids I came face to face with a man who had climbed up from the opposite side. Of course we became quite friendly and exchanged confidences. And then imagine my astonishment at discovering that this lone stranger whom I had met for the first time on the summit of an Egyptian pyramid bore the same name, letter for letter, as myself!

Casual Acquaintance—It was indeed strange. By the way, what might your name be? We have never been introduced, you know.

Globe-trotter—John Smith.

REAL MOCK TURTLE.

Waiter—Mock turtle soup, sir?

Guest—Grayneck (in city cafe)—Is it real mock turtle?

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Guest—All right, then. Gimme a saucerful. None of yer artificial mock turtle for me!

A BAD CASE.



Miss Rocks (an heiress)—Do you really and truly love me, Count?

Count Poppenheimer—Lose you, schvartz creature? I analyze you!

PERSONAL.

The many members of the old 19th Mass. will be delighted to learn that, after months of hard work, Comrade Joe de Castro, Post 8, Middleboro, Mass., President of the 19th Mass. Association, last week received from the Secretary of War a medal of honor awarded to him for his gallant conduct at Gettysburg, where the gallant Colonel fell desperately wounded inside the lines of Pickett's advance.

The medal has been forwarded to Chicago, where it will be presented to him by the Secretary of War. The medal is a gold one, and is of the size of a half dollar. It is inscribed with the words "FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT GETTYSBURG, 1863." The medal is a gold one, and is of the size of a half dollar. It is inscribed with the words "FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT GETTYSBURG, 1863."

Capt. Wm. Fowler, comrade of Hancock Post, N. Y., Right Worshipful High Master—Mik of the Thirteen Club, and member of 613 different organizations, celebrated his 64th birthday on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, at his residence on Jersey City Heights. The house was illuminated from cellar to cupola, likewise the grounds. The Captain, with a handsome red neck tie, and the lapel of his dress coat decorated with a dahlia, received his guests with that bon homie for which he is noted. The presents were numerous and costly. It is needless to say that the banquet which took place at 1 o'clock was in the host's well-known style. Wine, Webster punch, and other fluids were not lacking in quantity as well as quality.

Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, 23d Inf., of Col. H. C. Hodges, of the Quartermaster's Department, will be married Oct. 21st to Miss Nettie Haines, daughter of Col. Haines, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The wedding will be a quiet affair, and the couple will go to their future home in Arizona.

Miss Rachel Fawcett Sherman, the fiancée of Dr. Paul Sherman, was the favorite daughter of her father, the General. She is beloved by all who know her. Her erect carriage shows her devotion to civility. She is well read in current literature, and is a very good of the theater. She has a magnificent collection of rare manuscripts and autographs. In appearance Miss Sherman is of medium height and slight, graceful figure. Her hair, of which she possesses an abundance, is in color a beautiful auburn, that could under no circumstances be called red, and is combed in the clear, healthy pallor which so often accompanies auburn hair. Her eyes are a dark gray. Her social success is due largely to her charming manner. In Miss Sherman is most happy and successful. It combines a mixture of dignity, reserve, cordiality, with the prettiness of saying sincerely charming things, and makes for her hosts of acquaintances, whom her strength of character and charm of disposition turn rapidly into warm friends. But successful as her manner and tone is the result of attainment, and is not of nature, but recent growth. At 15 she was extremely beautiful, and declared then, before her debut, that she was convinced that she would never be able to enter a drawing room full of people with ease. Her present social successes prove how mistaken she was in her judgment of herself. In a word, she is a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal, Rachel Sherman is a girl of intellectual and artistic capabilities of charming presence and taste, and with a disposition and heart so good and helpful that she is loved and admired by all who know her.

The marriage of Lieut. Ronnie Pierre Scherwin, U. S. Navy, and Miss Mary Elliott, of Baltimore, was an event of much social interest which took place on Saturday, Oct. 11. It was a quiet affair, and the bride and groom were accompanied by a few friends. The bride is a daughter of a prominent Baltimore family. The groom is a son of a prominent Baltimore family. The marriage is a union of two prominent families.

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